THE [Numb. 699.]

MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freſheſt Advices foreign and domeſtic.

THURSDAY, *September* 28, 1758.

CLEVES, June 28.

WE have received ſome Particulars that may be depended on in Regard to the late Battle. Before Prince Ferdinand gave the Order for attacking, he lifted up his Eyes to Heaven for near a Minute, and then drawing his Sword ſaid, *Brethren, we have a good Cauſe, put your Truſt in Providence, you ſee God is with us, the Wind is changed and is now on our Side.* On the Field of Battle there were found two Uniforms, with the Enſigns of the Order of the Holy Ghoſt, 9 Pieces of Cannon, 8 Four-pounders, 7 Standards, 2 Pair of Kettle Drums; and 22 Officers of Diſtinction have been taken in the Purſuit. When Prince Ferdinand went the next Day to view the Field of Battle, and the principal Officers made him their Compliments upon the Victory, he ſaid, with Tears in his Eyes, *Gentlemen, I beſeech you ſay nothing more of that Kind; look upon thoſe bloody Carcaſes that deform the Field: This is the Tenth that in the Courſe of my Life I have ſeen, and I ſincerely pray God it may be the laſt.*

Cologne, June 26. Yeſterday Morning his Majeſty's Army took Poſſeſſion of Nuys, after the French had quitted it; but they firſt ſold, gave away, or deſtroyed, their great Magazine. They had their Head Quarters Yeſterday at Wohringen; and they were to have been here To-day; but ſome Alteration has been made ſince. They pretend they will ſtand their Ground.

Head Quarters at Oſterad, June 27. The 24th Inſtant, the Day after the Battle of Crevelt, Major-General Wangenheim, with four Battalions, and four Squadrons, marched and encamped at Oſterad, to ſuſtain the Light Troops that were in Purſuit of the French. The 25th Te Deum was ſung in our Camp, with a Feu de Joye, and a general Diſcharge of all our Artillery. The 26th Major-General Wangenheim, with his Corps, advanced to Nuys; and this Day the Army marched in four Columns, and encamped in this Neighbourhood, leaving a Camp at Crevelt, conſiſting of ſix Battalions and ten Squadrons, under the Command of the Hereditary Prince, and the Prince of Holſtein.

The Enemy are retreated towards Cologne; and by our Accounts Yeſterday, their Head Quarters were already at Wering: They have abandoned at Nuys a Magazine of Flour, and another of Oats, which, it is believed, they would have totally deſtroyed, if our Light Troops would have given them Time; but there is a great Quantity ſtill remaining, that is fit for Service, beſides a large Magazine of Oats.

His Serene Highneſs has made a Preſent to the Hanoverian Artillery of a Pair of Kettle-Drums, we took from the Enemy on the 23d, for their gallant Behaviour on that Day; and to do them Juſtice, no Artillery was ever better ſerved, or did more Execution.

Our advanced Guards ſend in Priſoners every Hour, and a great many French wounded Officers and Soldiers, who could not keep up with the Army, are fallen into our Hands.

Count Giſors, the only Son of Marſhal Belleiſle, died Yeſterday at Nuys, of a Wound he received from a Muſket Ball in the late Engagement.

Prague, June 21. Laſt Saturday, the 17th Inſtant, the King of Pruſſia was very near being taken by our Troops, but eſcaped by the Swiftneſs of his Horſe; two Officers of the Engineers, and ſome Huſſars belonging to the King's Guard, were taken Priſoners, and brought here, who ſay, that his Majeſty not crediting the Advice that was brought him of the Situation of our Army, had advanced with a View to reconnoitre it himſelf. It is looked upon as a Maſter-piece of Generalſhip in Marſhal Daun to have marched his Army in Order of Battle ſo near the Enemy, without their perceiving it. We have found Means to get ſeveral more Gunners into Olmutz.

Hamburgh, June 23. We learn that 30,000 Pruſſian Troops are aſſembling behind Stettin, in order to obſerve the Ruſſian Army under General Fermer, which is actually entered into Pruſſian Pomerania.

Aix-la-Chapelle, June 28. The French Army under the Command of the Count de Clermont, is upon full March towards the Maeſe.

Bruſſels, July 3. According to the laſt Letters from the Lower Rhine, the Hanoverian Army is encamped at Nuys, and that of France near Cologne. The Reinforcement of 15 or 16,000 Men from France, is upon full March to join the latter.

Verſailles, July 9. The Pruſſian Army has ſuffered prodigiouſly ſince it inveſted Olmutz, and its Retreat, if it doth not totally ruin it, will diminiſh it very conſiderably.

On our Part, we are taking the moſt vigorous Meaſures to aſſiſt the Court of Vienna and our Allies in the Empire. The Prince de Soubiſe is actually on his March to take Poſſeſſion of Heſſe, and afterwards enter Hanover; and the Army of which the Count d'Etrees is ſoon to take the Command, will, if neceſſary, be augmented, to 100,000 Men, for the Defence of the Netherlands, and other Services which the common Cauſe may require.

Paris, July 10. The King of Pruſſia having been obliged to raiſe the Siege of Olmutz, and make a precipitate Retreat, this is the Time for the Allies of the Empreſs Queen to exert themſelves, in order to extricate Saxony, and the other States belonging to the Empire, from the Oppreſſion of their Enemies. For this Purpoſe the Ruſſians are marching towards Brandenbourg and Silefia; the Swedes are going to enter again into Pruſſian Pomerania; the Army of the Empire is marching into Saxony; the Troops under the Prince of Soubiſe are upon the March towards Heſſe, in order to penetrate that Way into the Electorate of Hanover, and the Army upon the Lower Rhine is to give Battle to Prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick. So that we are now in Expectation of very important News from all Parts.

As we are informed that the Engliſh are going to ſend a Body of Troops into Germany, our Court has ordered ſeveral Regiments to march, in order to reinforce our Armies there.

Bruſſels, July 14. We have juſt received Advice, that the Prince of Soubiſe's Army having entered Heſſe, is continuing its March towards Hanover.

Vienna, June 28. The Ruſſians make great Marches in the King of Pruſſia's Territories; but it is aſſured, that they will ſtop at Franckfort upon the Oder, till the 17th of July.

Cologne, July 10. The Count de Clermont having lately had ſeveral Fits of the Gout, and apprehending that his Health would be entirely impaired by the Fatigues of the Campaign, he deſired the King's Permiſſion to reſign the Command of the Army; which his Majeſty has been pleaſed to grant; and accordingly his Serene Highneſs delivered up the Command the 8th Inſt. to M. de Contades, Lieutenant-General, and is juſt now arrived here, from whence he will forthwith ſet out on his Return to Paris. Marſhal d'Etrees is expected in his Room.

Paris, July 8. M. d'Etrees inſiſts, that before he aſſumes the Command of the Army, the Plan of Operations ſhall be ſettled, and that he ſhall have a diſcretionary Power to proſecute it, without being obliged to ſend to France from Day to Day for Orders.

French Head Quarters on the Lower Rhine, July 15.

Laſt Night the two Armies were within Sight of each other, beyond the Abbe of Fravenweiler. The French immediately put themſelves in Order of Battle. The Left only of the Allied Army was partly acceſſible. The Weather was, as it ſtill continues to be, very ſtormy. About Eleven at Night Prince Ferdinand ſilently decamped, marching upon his Left towards Nuys. The French perceived it at Three in the Morning. M. d'Armentiers marched immediately againſt the Rear Guard of the Enemy with twenty Squadrons, the Light Troops, the Grenadiers of France, and eight Pieces of Cannon. He has already ſent in ſeveral Priſoners, and taken three Pieces of Cannon, and ten Waggons laden with Stores.

Ratiſbon, July 3. There are daily Skirmiſhes near Egra, between the advanced Poſts of the Army of the Empire, and that of Prince Henry, in which the Advantage is ſometimes on one Side, and ſometimes on the other.

LONDON, *July* 3.

It is ſaid, that when the Miniſters, who were ſent by the Queen of Hungary to propoſe Articles of Peace, came to the King of Pruſſia, they deſired that France might be included in the ſame; to which his Majeſty replied, I am now near to Vienna;—but too far from France.

A great Quantity of Warlike Stores are putting on board Tranſports in the River, for the Uſe of the Allied Army commanded by Prince Ferdinand.

July 8. It is ſaid, that a Meſſenger who arrived at Kenſington lately from the King of Pruſſia, among other Diſpatches, brought with him, for the Approbation and Conſent of his Britannic Majeſty, the Terms on which the Empreſs Queen has propoſed to make Peace. And there is now the higheſt Probability, that as the French, by the laſt Stroke, are rendered incapable of ſending the Succours ſtipulated to the Empreſs Queen's Aſſiſtance; and as the true Cauſe of the Inactivity of the Ruſſians has been diſcovered to the Court of Vienna, that a ſeparate Peace will take Place before the End of this Summer's Campaign, to the great Joy of the contending Parties, who have laviſhed the Blood and Treaſure of their Country to a foreign Intereſt.

This Week all the light Collier Ships in the River have been impreſſed into his Majeſty's Service as Tranſports, to carry the Troops abroad.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman on board the Fleet at St. Helens, July 3.

"After we had finiſhed our Buſineſs at St. Maloes, the Troops embarked again; and we lay a Week in the Bay of Cancalle, without the leaſt Moleſtation, waiting for a Wind, and then proceeded to Havre de Grace, where we ſhew'd ourſelves for two Days, which in Appearance put the whole Coaſt in the greateſt Conſternation. We then ſailed all along the Coaſt, and on Thurſday, June 29, anchored in the Road of Cherburgh, where we expected to land the next Morning; but the Enemy ſeemed to be too well provided, for us to do our Buſineſs in a ſhort Time, and our Proviſions being nearly expended, it was thought proper to defer the Attempt, and come into Port to victual our Ships, which we are now doing with the greateſt Expedition, and I imagine we ſhall then pay our Neighbours another Viſit. The Troops which Guard their Coaſt muſt certainly be prodigiouſly harraſſed, as they can have no Intelligence of our Motions; for To-day we appear off the Coaſt of Brittany, which cauſes them to collect their Troops that Way; then in a Day or Two we are ſeen off the Coaſt of Normandy. This muſt be of the greateſt Conſequence to the Allied Army; and make no Doubt but Prince Ferdinand already feels the happy Effects."

Extract of a Letter from an Officer belonging to the Light Horſe, on board a Tranſport at St. Helens, dated July 3.

"We are arrived here after having made one of the grandeſt Bonfires, at, or near, St. Maloes, that ever was ſeen in France; all which was executed in nine Hours, without the leaſt Moleſtation from

from the Enemy, as if they themſelves would receive ſome Pleaſure from ſo ſtriking a Flame being ſtruck up among them, or rather, the Water-pipes leading to St. Maloes being cut off, and a Threaten of immediately ſetting Fire to the Town, if they made any Reſiſtance, rendered them thus inactive, being in the greateſt Panic and Confuſion. By ſome Officers belonging to the Navy of France we are informed, that the Damage done by our Troops to the Docks, King's Stores, and Shipping, excluſive of private Property, would require much more than 12,000,000 of Livres to reinſtate, excluſive of the Expence of building, and the Time they will take up in being brought to their former Condition of Strength, &c. The private Property deſtroyed is valued at much more than the Public, which could not be avoided, the Merchant Ships having thrown themſelves cloſe in with the Docks and Men of War, and under the Cannon of the Forts."

In laſt the Battle between the French and the Hanoverian Army, the French fired Wiſps of Straw, filled with Nails and Glaſs, which wounded ſeveral. Prince Ferdinand ſent to Count Clermont, that he would give no Quarters, if ſo vile a Practice was continued.

Several Perſons of Diſtinction have aſked Leave to go as Volunteers in the Army under Prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick, but have been refuſed, he not taking any in his Army.

The following is an exact Liſt of the Shipping burnt at St. Maloes in the late Enterprize.

Burnt at Solidon,

1 Of 30 Guns, never at Sea, Maſts, Yards, Rigging, and every Thing compleat for Sea.
3 Of 20 Guns each, new.
1 Of 20 Guns, old.
2 Of 16 Guns each.
1 Sloop of 12 Guns.

All theſe had Maſts, Yards, and Rigging, and conſiderable Quantities of Stores on board.

1 New 30 Gun Ship, juſt laid, the Keel and Timber all burnt.
5 Merchant Ships, two of them new.
6 Sloops.

Burnt at St. Servant,

1 Of 22 Guns, new.
1 Of 18 Guns, new.
1 Of 56 Guns.
1 Of 36 Guns.
62 Merchant Ships.

In the Store-Houſes and Tallard,

Great Quantities of Pitch, Train-Oil, Roſin, and Deals; beſides cutting the Pipes at Parama, which conveyed the Water into St. Maloes.

July 11. They write from Vienna, of the 20th of June, that a few Days before, a Courier who eſcaped from Olmutz, arrived there with Diſpatches for the Empreſs Queen, giving an Account that the Fortifications were already ſo much damaged by the Enemy's Cannon and Bombs, and the City in general ſo hard preſſed, that it was impoſſible for it to hold out many Days; and ſubmitting it to her Imperial Majeſty, whether an immediate Attempt ſhould not be made to raiſe the Siege: Which Diſpatches occaſioned an extraordinary Council, at whoſe breaking up a Courier was ſent to Count Daun; ſo that an Action between that General and the King of Pruſſia was daily expected.

We hear that the Number of Troops deſtined to reinforce the Army under Prince Ferdinand will not exceed 10,000, both Horſe and Foot; and 450 Invalids are going to Embden. They are to ſet off by the 16th Inſtant.

On Saturday Admiral Saunders arrived in Town from Portſmouth, and the next Day waited on his Majeſty at Kenſington.

Admiral Saunders has brought home near a Thouſand French Priſoners.

Prince Ferdinand is in Poſſeſſion of Cologne.—'Tis ſaid the Spaniards and Portugueſe are fitting out a large Force for Paraguay, to diſpoſſeſs the Jeſuits.

A Bayonne Privateer of 18 Guns, and 142 Men, is taken.

July 20. Yeſterday an Expreſs came from Plymouth, with Advice of the Arrival of the Fleet under Lord Anſon at that Port from the Bay. It has returned, as we hear, only to take in Beer and Water, and will ſoon put to Sea again.

Some Letters from Poland mention, that the Grand General of the Crown was aſſembling Troops every where; which afforded Cauſe of much Circumſpection to the Ruſſians.

An Advice Boat is arrived at Amſterdam, in 27 Days, from St. Euſtatia, with three Deputies of that Colony, who are commiſſioned, it is ſaid, to petition the Dutch Eaſt-India Company, to obtain ſome Ships of War to defeat the Enterprizes of the Engliſh, who keep the Iſland of Euſtatia in a Manner blocked up

The Loire, Capt. Gautier, of 36 Guns and 300 Men, from Toulon to Quebec, with upwards of 1000 Tons of Proviſions, Wine, Flour, &c. is taken by the St. Albans Man of War and the Favourite Sloop, and carried into Gibraltar.

A Dutch Ship, called the Goodhope, Cledet, laden with Fire-Arms and other valuable Preſents, ſuppoſed to be bound to Algiers, is taken by a Spaniſh Man of War, and carried into Cadiz.

There is Advice that Commodore Stevens, with four Ships of the Line, arrived at Bombay in the Middle of October laſt.

We alſo hear that 4000 Marats, Cavalry, have joined the Engliſh in the Kingdom of Golconda.

One may gather from the Bruſſels Gazette extraordinary, (ſo generous are they at laſt to acknowledge) that Marſhal Daun's Army did not fall upon the King of Pruſſia when he raiſed the Siege of Olmutz, though they ſay he had brought up his whole Army under the Cannon of that Town; it likewiſe appears by this their authentic Account, that the Pruſſians kept on battering the Town the beſt Part of the Night between the 1ſt and 2d Inſtant, ſo that Baron Marſhal, Governor of Olmutz, did not perceive till Break of Day that they were raiſing the Siege; upon which he made a general Sally with the Garriſon, the Intent of which was only to demoliſh the Works of the Beſiegers; for they don't ſay that the Garriſon fell upon the Rear of the Pruſſians, or ſkirmiſhed with them at all, but only obſerve, a few Lines after, that Diſpoſitions were making, or made, to harraſs them on all Sides in their Retreat. From the whole one may preſume that Count Daun, tho' he was ſo near, did not intend to attack the King, and that his Majeſty raiſed the Siege ſooner than Count Daun expected, ſince the latter was not ready for a Purſuit when the Pruſſians retired.

Extract of a Letter from Portſmouth, July 20.

"Thurſday Morning three Regiments, viz. Hay's, Kingſley's, and the Fuſileers, were embarked at Cowes for Embden. They are to be convoyed by his Majeſty's Ship Revenge, commanded by Capt. Carkett.

"We expect his Royal Highneſs Prince Edward here daily; the great Cabbin on board the Eſſex is elegantly fitted up for his Reception.

"At Spithead, Admiral Holbourne, with 27 Ships of War."

Tueſday Morning the Tranſports, which are to take the Troops on board for Germany, ſail down from Spithead to Cowes.

July 25. Yeſterday the Duke of Marlborough, with his Grace's eldeſt Son, the Marquis of Blandford, ſet out from the Friary, St. James's, as did the ſeveral other General Officers the ſame Day, for Germany.

A Letter from the Pruſſian Camp, dated the Day before the Siege of Olmutz was raiſed, has this remarkable Intelligence: "A large Convoy is now arrived. This Convoy was ſeveral Times attacked by the Auſtrians, who carried off a few Waggons, but they paid very dear for them, having left a great Number of Men killed on the Road."——And a Letter from Hambourg ſays, "We have received Advice from Berlin, that after an Engagement of two Days, the 29th and 30th of laſt Month, the Pruſſian Eſcorte repulſed the Auſtrians, and conducted ſafely 3000 Waggons to the Pruſſian Army in Moravia."

The Dutch have actually commiſſioned their Men of War, and two of them lately fired at an Engliſh Privateer, as ſhe was attempting to ſeize one of their Veſſels going into a French Port.

Portſmouth, July 2. Yeſterday Evening arrived the Fleet and Tranſports, under Command of Commodore Howe and the Duke of Marlborough, all in perfect Health: They Yeſterday intended to land at Cherbourg, and the Men were all in their Boats, but a high Wind ſpringing up prevented it; they fired very briſkly from the Shore on one Boat that attempted to Land, but killed no Body: They were in want of Proviſions and Forage, which are now here ready to be put on board, and in about three Days they think of ſailing again. The whole Fleet are in good Spirits and well.

Portſmouth, July 3. Yeſterday the Duke of Marlborough, Lord George Sackville, and Commodore Howe, came on Shore; the Report is, that they will be victualled and provided with all they want with the utmoſt Expedition, and reinforced with three Regiments, and go to Sea again immediately.

Goſport, July 7. Yeſterday in the Afternoon the Tranſports, with the Light Horſe, Artillery Horſes, &c. on board, ſailed into the Harbour, and went along-ſide the Jetty-Head, in the Dock-Yard. This Morning they began to debark. They are ordered to encamp till further Orders. The ſame Day the Tranſports, with the Regiment of Foot, the Draughts from the Train of Artillery, &c. fell down to Cowes, and are to be landed this Day, and encamp in their old Camp on the Iſle of Wight.

Portſmouth, July 9. Thurſday Afternoon all the Horſe on board the Tranſports got into the Harbour from Spithead, and began to land the Horſes on the ſeveral Jetty-Heads, which was effected by Three o'Clock on Friday, without any Accident. As ſoon as a Ship was diſcharged they ſaddled, and mounted as faſt as poſſible, and marched to South Sea Common, where they are now encamped.

The Foot are all diſembarked, and in Camp on the Iſle of Wight.

It is ſaid that Commodore Howe's Squadron, including the Tranſports, is now victualling for ten Weeks.

Friday ſailed into the Harbour from Spithead his Majeſty's Ships Foudroyant and Orpheus, the former is a ſurprizing 84 Gun Ship, her Guns are on two Decks, her Lower Tier monſtrous unwieldy, and not eaſy to be worked, the Shot weighing very little ſhort of fifty Pounds each. Notwithſtanding their Superiority in Bulk, our thirty-two Pound Shot are thought by all Judges to be on a Par with them, and of as much Efficacy when they take Place. Her Larboard Side is moſt terribly mauled, there are ſeventy Shot-holes on that Side plugged up; ſhe came Home under Jury-maſts: Her Lower Tier abaft the Mainmaſt are Braſs Guns, ſeveral of which have very fine Buſtos in an oval Compartment of Lewis XIV. The Orpheus is a fine large 64 Gun Ship, ſhe is pepper'd very well too, her Maſts very much wounded: It is ſurprizing how they ſtood Home; ſhe alſo has ſeveral fine Braſs Guns. The Priſoners were put on board the Boyne, and from thence conveyed to Porcheſter-Caſtle.

Early this Morning arrived here Commodore Howe from London, it is ſaid, to expedite the Fleet. There are ten more flat-bottomed Boats to be built in our Dock-Yard with the utmoſt Expedition; the Artificers begin on them this Day.

July 14. The Tranſports having all compleated their Proviſions, it is imagined the Troops will begin to embark on Sunday or Monday next.

Goſport, July 21. This Morning arrived at Spithead Admiral Oſborne, in his Majeſty's Ship St. George, with the Monarch, Capt. John Montague, from the Mediterranean.

BOSTON, *September* 11.

Thurſday laſt arrived here Capt. Morton, and on Friday Capt. Ingraham, two Tranſports, with Troops from Louiſburg, having parted with the Convoy of about 40 Sail, two Days after they left that Place; the Remainder are hourly expected. By Capt. Ingraham we have an Account of the Deſtination of the following Troops, viz.

MEMORANDUM.

For Gaſpay, in the River St. Lawrence; 15th Regiment, General Amherſt. 28th Ditto, Braggs. 58th Ditto, Anſtruther. The above Regiments commanded by General Wolfe. Admiral Hardy, with ſeven Ships of the Line, and three Frigates, gone with the above.

The Regiments gone up the Bay of Fundy for St. John's; 35th Regiment, General Otway. 2d Battalion of Royal Americans. 350 Rangers, commanded by Major Scott. With Part of the Train of Artillery, and 2 Frigates. The above commanded by Colonel Monckton.

Regiments ſailed from Louiſburg for Boſton, Auguſt 30th. 2d Battalion of Royal Scots, General Sinclair. 17th Regiment, General Forbes. 47th Regiment, General Laſcelles. 48th Regiment, General Webb's. 63d Regiment, Colonel Frazier's Highlanders; under Convoy of the Captain Man of War of 64 Guns, commanded by Captain Amherſt, with General Amherſt on board.

Yeſterday Noon came to Town Captain Abercrombie, Aid de Camp to his Excellency General Abercrombie.

NEW-YORK, *September* 18.

A brief Account of the Expedition againſt Fort Frontenac, in a Letter from an Officer in the New-York Regiment, to his Colonel, dated Oſwego, Auguſt 30, 1758.

WE landed at the Point of Land that it is built on the 25th Inſtant, late in the Evening, about a Mile from the Fort, where we were covered from the Enemy's Cannon by a riſing Ground. Next Morning we brought our Cannon and Howets within 500 Yards of the Fort, and began to play upon them; we threw in ſome Shells

that did the Enemy some Damage, but the Cannon could not make much Impreſſion on the Wall at that Diſtance; therefore, it was thought imprudent to ſpend our Ammunition and Time to no Purpoſe, and reſolved to make a nearer Approach to the Fort that Night. Col. Bradſtreet thought it beſt to take Poſſeſſion of an old Intrenchment made formerly before the Fort, as a Breaſt-work, but was then partly demoliſhed, and a Party being choſen for the Purpoſe, they went ſilently in the Night, and got into it, and made another Piece of an Intrenchment that was found neceſſary. As ſoon as the Enemy heard them at Work, they fired conſtantly upon them with their Cannon and Small-Arms, but did not kill us a Man in the whole Action: There were about five wounded at that Place: The Intrenchment being finiſhed about Sun-riſe, we threw in Shells, and fired upon them with our Cannon, and being ſo near, every Shell did Execution, which ſoon ſilenced the Guns of the Fort, and made them ſtrike their Colours to capitulate. There was a large Brig they took from us at Oſwego, and a French built Schooner that had ſome Fur, Deer Skins, coarſe Bale Goods, &c. on board, which ſet ſail to go to Niagara as ſoon as they ſaw the Fort ſtrike their Colours, but our Cannon firing upon them, killed ſome on board, the reſt fled in their Boats on Shore, and left the Brig and Schooner adrift, which we took Poſſeſſion of. The Terms on which the Fort ſurrendered, are, That they are to have their Money and Cloathing, and to be Priſoners of War. Col. Schuyler is to be exchanged for the Governor of Fort Frontenac, and we are to have an Exchange of Priſoners for the Reſt, ſent us to Lake-George. I cannot tell how many the Garriſon conſiſted of, for Boats full of them fled when the Colours were ſtruck, and the Men on board the Brig and Schooner fled. We found in the Fort about a Hundred and Twenty; they had but few Indians, who all ran off; the Fort was a regular Square, built with Stone and Lime, the Wall about ten Feet high, with a ſtrong Platform of Timber all round it, covered with Plank, upon which their Cannon were mounted: There were many other Buildings of Stone and Lime within the Fort, and about it; it was well ſtored with all Things neceſſary: There were about 100 Pieces of Cannon, but many of the largeſt not mounted. It was the Store where all Proviſions and warlike Stores were ſent to for the Uſe of the other Forts Southweſtward of it. It had in it a vaſt Quantity of Proviſions, which we burnt in the Fort, and every Thing elſe that the French left, and we could not bring away. It was well-ſtored with excellent Small-Arms. We burnt ſeven Veſſels, great and ſmall, in the Harbour, and brought two with us. The Priſoners were uſed with the greateſt Humanity, not the leaſt Inſult or Abuſe was given to the Meaneſt: They had not only their Cloaths, but what elſe they thought fit to take with them. I forgot to tell you, that before we burnt the Fort, we demoliſhed and threw down the Wall of it as low as was thought needful. As ſoon as we had put on board what Plunder we took, we ſet ſail the 28th Inſt. (the Day after the Fort was taken) and the Brig and Schooner arrived here laſt Night, but Col. Bradſtreet and the Battoes are not come, nor can we expect him till the Weather is more moderate, for a little Breeze of Wind raiſes great Swells on this Lake. There were but about 17 French killed and wounded, as far as we can learn.

Since the foregoing Letter came to Hand, we are informed for certain, That there were but about 60 Pieces of Cannon in the Fort, and only one Half of them mounted: And that Col. Bradſtreet with his Army arrived ſafe at Oſwego the 31ſt of Auguſt.

The Enemy at Ticonderoga, we hear, from two Deſerters come into Fort William Henry, have lately been conſiderably reinforced; have 8 Battalions complete, beſides 15 Companies of Troupes des Colonies, Canadians and Indians; an Intrenchment 15 Feet thick, and a Ditch 10 Feet broad, overlooked by three Batteries; and is alſo reported to have 100 Battoes on the Lake.

The following further authentic Particulars concerning Col. Bradſtreet's Expedition, we received laſt Night by the Poſt from Albany, viz.

"That there was an immenſe Quantity of Proviſions (much more than was mentioned heretofore) found in the Fort at Cadaraqui, amounting to 8000 Barrels; which our People entirely deſtroyed, as well as the Fort.——That they burnt and deſtroyed ſeven Veſſels from 18 to 8 Guns, ſundry Stores, all the Artillery, &c. except 9 Braſs Patteraroes, which they brought off.——That the Garriſon informed our Forces, the French at Fort Duquesne and Niagara, had not three Weeks Proviſions, and muſt be in the greateſt Diſtreſs, as they can't return, not having any Veſſels on the Lake, the whole being deſtroyed.——That the Goods and Proviſions at Cadaraqui were valued at 800,000 Livres, excluſive of the Veſſels, Guns, Stores, &c. ſo that the Loſs, excluſive as aforeſaid, cannot be leſs than 40,000 l. Sterling.——That Part of the Proviſions, &c. at the Fort, was intended for an Expedition to the Great-Carrying-Place, Mohawks-River, and Schenectady, to be commanded by one Levy, with 2000 French, and 1500 Indians.——That the Colonel, after deſtroying every Thing that could be of Service to the Enemy, immediately returned to Oſwego, where he deſtroyed the two other Veſſels, when unloaded.——That he brought down to the Great-Carrying-Place as much Plunder as his Whale-boats and Battoes would carry, and there made a regular Diviſion amongſt his Officers and Men.

"We alſo learn, as a further Information from the French Garriſon, That the Army deſigned to be commanded by Levy, was expected to arrive there (when our Army landed) in four or five Days.

"Other Letters, of good Authority, affirm and ſay, That it is impoſſible to conceive the Quantity of Proviſions, Stores, Artillery, &c. that was conſumed in the Flames: And alſo, that there were prodigious large Quantities of laced Coats, &c. deſigned as Preſents for the Indians, five Battoes Load of which our Forces brought off, and depoſited in General Stanwix's Camp."

Extract of a Letter from Rhode-Iſland, Sept. 12.

"*Yeſterday arrived the Sloop Wanton, John Coddington, Commander, in 20 Days from Monti Chriſti; who brings Advice, that they had received an Account at the Cape, by a Flag of Truce from Jamaica, that Admiral Knowles had arrived there with nine Ships of the Line, and ſix Frigates, and had ſent a Meſſage to the Governor of the Cape, to inform him of his Deſign to pay him a Viſit; and that the Inhabitants at the Cape, and at Fort Dauphin, were very much alarmed with this News, and were calling all the free Negroes to aſſiſt in the Defence of the Town.*

On Thurſday laſt returned here from a ſucceſsful Cruize of ſix Months, the Privateer Schooner Sampſon, Telamon Phœnix, Commander. On the 23d of April he took a Schooner, which was ranſomed; and the next Day a Ship from Nantz, bound to Port Louis, laden with Flour, Oil, &c. On the 30th of May he took two Sloops and a Schooner, which the Enemy ranſomed; afterwards a Dutch Ship with French Property on board, which was condemned; and two Pettiaugers, loaded with Flour and Salt Fiſh. The above were all taken in Company with the Privateer Brig King Hendrick, of Rhode-Iſland, Frederick Hamilton Commander.

On Thurſday laſt arrived here a French Prize Ship, called Le Brave, John Baptiſte Beloke, Commander.——She was taken on the 8th of Auguſt laſt, in Lat. 44: 8, Long. 54: 30, by the Privateer Snow Revenge, Capt. Pell, of this Place. She is a Letter of Marque, carries 8 Guns, had 24 Men, and was bound from Quebec to Cape-Francois. She ſailed in Company with 7 more, bound to the ſame Place.

Extract of a Letter from Fort Edward, dated the 6th Inſtant.

"*By a French Deſerter arrived at the Lake the 4th, who left Ticonderoga ſix Days before, we hear that a Party of Indians, in a Number of Canoes, had come there, but with what Deſign he knew not. 'Tis ſaid the French have a Mind to put themſelves in Action, and that a great Number of Battoes have been diſcovered at their End of the Lake, manned. Beſides a Party of 500, conſiſting moſtly of Voluntiers, that left the Lake the 2d Inſtant, on a Scout towards Fort-Anne, Rogers, with a Party, in Conſequence of ſome private Intelligence, went out the 4th; his Rout is uncertain, ſo 'tis thought a ſecret Expedition. The armed Sloop ſailed on her firſt Cruize the ſecond; ſhe is a pretty Veſſel, and ſails well. We are in a State of Tranquility, as we apprehend no Danger from any Quarter except Wood-Creek, and even from there, by Means of frequent Scouts that Way, we cannot avoid having timely Notice of any Attempt. With Regard to a ſecond Attempt at Ticonderoga, I can give you nothing certain. There are two Braſs 24 Pounders juſt ſent to the Lake, and two more expected from New-York, which makes ſix of that Metal, with many others, leſs, they will have in Readineſs, if they think otherwiſe of the Breaſt-Work than they did before, which the Deſerter informs, is put now in a much ſtronger Poſture of Defence than before.*

PHILADELPHIA, *September* 21.

Monday laſt arrived here Capt. Mitchell from Louiſburg, which he left the 7th Inſtant. They had no Account from the Troops gone to Gaſpay; but ſome Tranſports were returned from the Iſland of St. John's, and brought off 800 of the Inhabitants, the whole Number of Perſons on the Iſland being 4700.

By Capt. Mitchell we have the following Letters from Gentlemen of Credit in Louiſburg.

Extract of a Letter from Louiſburg, Sept. 5.

"This Morning an Expreſs arrived here from England, with the following glorious News: The Papers I have not ſeen yet, but theſe Particulars you may believe, the King of Pruſſia has routed the Auſtrian Army, taken Count Daun, and Sixteen Thouſand Priſoners."

Extract of a Letter from Louiſburg, Sept. 6.

"Yeſterday arrived the Grampus Sloop in five Weeks, with Diſpatches from Portſmouth.——She brings Advice, That the King of Pruſſia has beat Count Daun, and either killed or taken him Priſoner, and quite demoliſhed the whole Imperial or Auſtrian Army near Olmutz.——Prince Ferdinand carries all before him. Lord George Sackville, with 6000 Foot and 3000 Horſe, ſent over to join him.——Prince Edward on board Lord Howe, and intended for a Seaman.

A Letter from New-York, dated laſt Monday, ſays, "We make no Doubt General Amherſt, and "the Regiments from Louiſburg, arrived at Boſton "on Monday laſt, as they were then ſeen off."

ANNAPOLIS, *September* 28.

Since our laſt we have heard of the following Elections of Repreſentatives, *viz.*

For *Cecil* County, Mr. *Michael Earle*, Capt. *Henry Ward*, Mr. *Henry Baker*, and Mr. *Francis Malden*.

For *Kent* County, Capt. *Alexander Williamſon*, Mr. *Richard Greſham*, Capt. *John Tilden*, and Major *William Hynſon*.

For *Queen-Anne*'s County, Mr. *Robert Lloyd*, Col. *William Hopper*, Col. *Edward Tilghman*, and Mr. *Thomas Harris*.

Yeſterday begun the Election in *Frederick*.

The General Aſſembly of this Province is Prorogued to Monday the 16th of *October*.

To be SOLD by PRIVATE SALE,

At her Moorings in the NORTH-WEST-BRANCH *of* PATAPSCO *RIVER,*

THE Brigantine BETSY RUSSELL, with her Rigging, Tackle and Apparel, about 4 Years from the Stocks, Burthen about One Hundred and Thirty Tons, or thereabouts, a prime Sailer, and very ſtrong Built. Any Perſon inclined to purchaſe, may know the Terms, by applying to the Subſcriber at *Joppa*, Mr. *Joſeph Watkins* at *Onion*'s Iron-Works, or Captain *Thomas Hammond* on board.

Alſo to be Sold, a Quantity of choice *Barbados* RUM and SUGAR. Enquire as above.

JOSEPH SMITH.

September 20, 1758.

WHEREAS there is a Vacancy for a Maſter in *Somerſet* County School: Any Perſon properly Qualified, upon applying to the Viſitors, will meet with ſuch Encouragement as the Law relating to Free-Schools will ſupport them in.

Signed by Order,

ARNOLD ELZEY, junior, Regiſter.

ALL Perſons indebted to *Peter Maxwell*, my late Huſband, deceaſed, whether on Book-Account, Note, Bond, or other Specialty, are deſired forthwith to come and ſettle, and pay off the ſame, to prevent Trouble. And any Perſons having any Demands or Claims againſt the ſaid Eſtate, are hereby required to bring in their reſpective Accounts, that they may be diſcharged, by

SARAH MAXWELL, Executrix.

September 28, 1758.

THIS is to forewarn all Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of Dr. *Francis Parnham*, late of *Charles* County, deceaſed, from making any further Payments to *Guy Corniſh*, as his Receipts will not be allowed of by

PHILIP BRISCOE.

THE Subſcriber having been a long Time confined in *Anne-Arundel* County Goal for Debt, and not having wherewith to ſatisfy his Creditors, hereby gives Notice, That he intends to apply to the next General Aſſembly for an Act for his Relief.

SAMUEL YEATES.

THERE

Country, and consequently become less disposed to submit to proper Regulations and due Subordination. We all know what happened to Rome after the Downfal of Carthage: She became too potent for the Rest of the World; but then her Citizens grew corrupt, luxurious, and factious, and laid the Foundation of the Republic's Ruin.

But as France has long made it a favourite Point to establish a Communication between Canada and Louisiana, by Means of a Chain of Forts that should command all the Back Parts of our Settlements, and prevent our extending any farther to the Westward; in order effectually to defend this Project, and put it out of the Enemy's Power ever to execute it hereafter, I think we should expel them from New-Orleans at the Mouth of the River Mississippi, and settle there ourselves; which may be easily done, while we continue to cut off their Supplies from Europe.

The Acquisition of Cape-Breton, or the Royal Island, as the French call it, and that of New-Orleans, together with the Security obtained for our Colonies, by leaving the Enemy nothing this Side of the River St. Lawrence, will make us Masters of all the Commerce of North-America; what little Trade they may have from Canada being too inconsiderable to be coveted by England.

After we have effected these Things in North-America, should France not yet be disposed for Peace, something may be thought of, in Regard to her Sugar-Islands; but before we make any Attempts there, I humbly conceive it would be proper to abolish certain Abuses in our own, particularly that monopolizing Spirit which makes some Planters engross more Lands than they intend to improve and cultivate, in order to keep up Commodities at a higher Price than they would bear, if People poorer than themselves had a fair Opportunity to exert their Industry.

As for Minorca, I apprehend there is no Necessity for making any Attempt to recover it during the War. If we carry the Points above mentioned in America, a Dash of the Pen will put us in Possession of that Island at the Conclusion of a Treaty of Peace: We need but absolutely insist upon it, and the French will readily give it up, as it would be of little Service to them in Time of Peace, though it is of great Importance to us at all Times.

Considering the great Expence we are put to, and the many Millions this War adds to the national Debt, it is absolutely incumbent on us to make Acquisitions that shall enlarge our Trade to such a Degree as may enable us to raise the Taxes that must be continued to pay the Interest of this Debt; otherwise, at the End of the War, our Condition will not be much better than that of the Party that humbly sues for Peace, and in less than a Score of Years after it may prove much worse.

PROBUS.

LONDON, *June* 17.

YESTERDAY Florence Hensey, M. D. who was found Guilty of High Treason, was carried from Newgate to the Court of King's Bench, Westminster, to receive his Sentence, which Lord Chief Justice Mansfield, after a most pathetic Speech, passed upon him, which in Cases of High Treason is as follows, *That he must return to the Prison from whence he came, and from thence to be drawn upon a Hurdle to the Place of Execution; when he comes there he must be hanged by the Neck, but not till he is dead, then his Bowels must be taken out and burnt, while he is yet living; his Head to be severed from his Body, and his Body to be divided into four Quarters, and these to be at his Majesty's Disposal.* He is ordered to be executed on the 12th of next Month.

Portsmouth, June 16. Yesterday 40 Chests of Money were shipped on Board His Majesty's Ship the Norwich, to pay the Forces in North-America.

BOSTON, *September* 18.

Last Wednesday arrived in our Harbour from Louisburg, his Majesty's Ship the Captain, commanded by Capt. Amherst, in which came Major-General AMHERST, who had the chief Command of his Majesty's Land Forces in the late successful Expedition against Cape-Breton:——He was received and congratulated upon his Arrival, with the Respect and Esteem due to so brave a Commander.——On this Occasion, the Guns at Castle-William, those on the Batteries in this Town, and at Charlestown, &c. were discharged, and the Bells of the Town were rung.——Between 30 and 40 Transports which came out with the Captain Man of War, having on board the 2d Battalion of the Royal Scots, as also Forbes's, Lascelles's and Webb's Regiments, with Fraser's Highlanders, are also arrived:——The Troops are in good Health, and were disembarked the Day following, and encamped on the Common. On Saturday the General set out, with the Whole of the Troops, and marched from hence to the Westward.

Capt. Calliteau arrived here last Thursday in 7 Days from Louisburg: Our Advices from thence are, That on the 28th of last Month, sail'd on the Expedition to Gaspay, nigh the River St. Laurence, the 7 Ships of the Line, with 3 Frigates, lately mentioned, under Sir Charles Hardy; as also the Transports, with the following Regiments on board, viz. The 15th, Amherst's; the 28th, Bragg's; the 58th, Anstruther's; commanded by General Wolfe.——That on the same Afternoon, two Frigates and several Transports, with the following Regiments on board, viz. 35th, Otway's; 2d Battalion of Royal-Americans; 350 Rangers, commanded by Col. Stott; with Part of the Train of Artillery, sail'd for the Enterprize up the River St. John's, to be commanded by Col. Monckton.

Before Captain Calliteau left Louisburg, some Vessels returned from the Isle St. John's, with between 7 and 800 of the principal Inhabitants of that Island, and Soldiers:——It is said that on the Appearance of our Troops which went to take them off, they refused to surrender themselves, and insisted on not being concerned with any Terms the Governor of the Island of Cape-Breton submitted to; but as soon as the Troops landed, they resigned themselves quietly, without the least Resistance. Several other Vessels were gone to bring off the Remainder of the Inhabitants, who are likewise to be sent to France:——The Number of People on that Island we cannot yet ascertain with Certainty, the Accounts differing greatly, some reckoning them to exceed 2000, while others suppose them to be near 4000.

An Account of the Artillery, Ammunition, &c. taken at Louisburg.

Eleven Stands of Colours, 220 Drums, 231 Pieces of Cannon from 36 to 4 Pounders, 6 Iron and 2 Brass 13 Inch Mortars, 4 Royals, 200 spare Carriages, 15,000 Stand of Arms, 4000 Shells, 14,000 Shot, 200 Boxes of small Shot, 5000 Barrels of Powder, 10,000 Barrels of Flour, and 50,000 Barrels of Pork and Beef.——There were about 600 Cannon taken in the Ships.

The Commanding Officers of the Regiments which were encamped in this Town last Week, are, of the 2d Battalion of his Majesty's First, or Royal Regiment, Lieut. Col. Forster: Of the 17th, Lieut. Col. Morris: Of the 47th, Lieut. Col. Hale: Of the 48th, Lieut. Col. Burton: Of the Highland Regiment, Col. Simon Fraser.

His Excellency Governor Lawrence is expected here from Halifax, with 1500 Men, in order to complete the above Regiments.

The Captain of a Vessel which arrived at Rhode-Island last Week from Monti Christi, reports, That Admiral Knowles, with a Number of Men of War, and 5000 Troops, were arrived at Jamaica, and intended to go on some Expedition in the West-Indies.

Part of a Letter from Louisburg, dated Sept. 15.

"We arrived here Yesterday, together with 4 more Ships, from St. John's, with Prisoners: It is a fine pleasant Place, a Deal of choice Land, and great Plenty of Cattle; we found great Numbers of French Inhabitants, but they made no Resistance, altho' there were some Regulars: There was a Sloop and 5 or 6 Schooners, which we made Prizes of, and brought away; we could not bring all the Inhabitants away, and I believe we shall go again for the Remainder."

Late last Night the Boston Packet, Capt. Robson, arrived here in 50 Days from Plymouth, in England, by whom we have a Confirmation of Admiral Anson's returning with his Fleet, but had again sail'd with 38 Ships of the Line, 12 of which were 3-Deckers; and 'twas tho't he was gone to Brest. Capt. Robson came out in Company with about 40 Sail, mostly bound to these Parts, under Convoy of the Norwich Man of War, of 50 Guns, who has a Quantity of Money on board, for the Forces in America, and is bound to this Place; together with the Captains Smith, Wilson, Brown, and Jacobson: Capt. Robson left the Convoy about 3 Weeks ago, in the Night.—He brought no English Prints.

NEW-YORK, *September* 25.

On Saturday last arrived in this Port Captain Isaac Sears, Commander of the Privateer Sloop Catharine, and brought in with him a French Prize Ship called the Only Daughter, from Rochelle bound to Quebec, laden with some Provisions and Dry Goods, one Stephen Coindet, Master, taken the 26th of August last about 15 Leagues to the Southward of the Streights of Belleisle. She prov'd a Letter of Marque, mounting 10 Carriage Guns, 6 and 9 Pounders, some Swivels, and carried 44 Men; has a valuable Cargo, consisting of a Variety of Dry Goods suitable for the New-York Market. She was taken after a short Engagement, in which the Catharine had one Man killed, and three wounded.

Monsieur Coindet informed his Captors, That he sailed from Old France in Company with seven other Vessels also bound to Quebec, loaded with Ammunition, Stores, &c. under Convoy of the Fleur de Lys Frigate: That he believed all the Store Ships were taken by an English 50 Gun Ship, as he saw her off the Western Isles take one of them which his own Brother commanded, when the Man of War at that Time had five other Vessels laying to a Stern, supposed to be the Prizes: And, that when they sailed all the French Privateers were ordered in for six Months, to man their Men of War.

Capt. Riddle from Antigua in 25 Days, informs, That on the 20th of August last, a Hurricane happened among the West-India Islands, in which at Basseterre, in St. Kitts, there were nine Sail of Vessels lost, but he could not tell their Names in particular, as on the Approach of it he put out to Sea; that there were two lost at Sandy Point, and a great Number at St. Eustatia; and that he believes the Hurricane was extremely severe to Windward. We don't hear there were any Northward Men among those lost.

A Letter from LONDON, dated July 20.

——"Since the Return of the Men of War and Transports from the Coast of Britany, the Public appear very impatient to know on what Kind of Expedition our Forces will next be sent. On this Occasion it is reported, that there is a Dissention among certain great Men. Some would have our Troops employed only against the French Coasts, from a Persuasion that this Plan of Operations would prove a sufficient Diversion in Favour of the King of Prussia; others are said to contend for sending them to the Rhine, imagining they may do the French more Mischief there, than by making Descents on their Coasts, and re-embarking again in a few Days. The Number of Land Forces on the British Establishment, provided for by Parliament this Year, is 55,777 effective Men (including Officers and 4008 Invalids) and 14,845 Marines; in all 68,622. Now, supposing 20,000 of them employed in America, there remains 48,000; out of which we may allow 18,000 for Guards and Garrisons, and then there will be 30,000 left, to be employed against the Enemy, either upon the Coast of France, or on the Rhine, or both ways. Supposing 12,000 of these Troops sufficient to alarm the French Coasts all the Summer, and to keep six times that Number of the Enemy's Forces perpetually on the Watch; there remains 18,000, who may be sent over to Germany, to strengthen the Hands of our Allies, and perfect themselves in the Art of War. If it should not be thought advisable to send any considerable Reinforcement to his Majesty's Army on the Rhine, might not our next Embarkation for the Coast of France consist of 30,000 Men? Such a Force, it is hoped, would be found equal to 40,000 French Regulars and Militia, and might stay long enough in the Country to raise Contributions.

ANNAPOLIS, *October* 5.

We are informed by a Letter from *Frederick* County, That on Monday the 11th of *September*, Major *Grant* of the *Highland* Regiment, marched from our Camp on the Waters of the *Kickiminita's*, with the undermention'd Troops, on an Expedition against Fort *Duquesne*:

	Officers.	*Serj. Corporals, Drummers, &c.*
ROYAL AMERICANS,	6	108
HIGHLANDERS,	13	317
First Reg. of VIRGINIANS,	8	168
CAROLINIANS,		13
MARYLANDERS,	4	77
LOWER COUNTIES,		14
PENNSYLVANIANS,	4	108
Surgeons,	2	
	37	805

The Third Day after their March, they arrived within 11 Miles of Fort *Duquesne*, and halted till 3 o'Clock in the Afternoon; then marched within 2 Miles of Fort *Duquesne*, and left their Baggage there guarded, by a Captain, Two Subalterns, and Fifty Men, and marched with the Rest of the Troops, and arrived at 11 o'Clock at Night upon a Hill, a Quarter of a Mile from the Fort. Major *Grant* sent Two Officers, and Fifty Men to the Fort, to attack all the *Indians*, &c. they should find lying out of the Fort; they saw none, nor

were they challeng'd by the Centries: As they returned they set Fire to a large Store-House, which was put out as soon as they left it. At Break of Day, Major *Lewis* was sent with 200 Men (*Royal Americans* and *Virginians*) to lay in Ambush a Mile and a Half from the main Body, on the Path on which they left their Baggage, imagining the *French* would send to attack the Baggage-Guard, and seize it: Four Hundred Men were posted along the Hill facing the Fort, to cover the Retreat of Capt. *M'Donald's* Company, who marched with Drums beating towards the Fort, in order to draw a Party out of the Fort, as Major *Grant* had some Reason to believe there were not above 200 Men in the Fort, including *Indians*; but as soon as they heard the Drums, they sallied out in great Numbers, both *French* and *Indians*, and fell upon Captain *M'Donald*, and Two Columns that were posted lower on the Hill to receive them. The *Highlanders* exposed themselves without any Cover, and were shot down in great Numbers, and soon forced to retreat. The *Carolinians*, *Marylanders*, and Lower County Men, concealing themselves behind Trees and the Brush, made a good Defence; but were overpowered by Numbers, and not being supported, were obliged to follow the Rest. The *Pennsylvanians* retreated after the first Fire. Major *Grant* exposed himself in the thickest of the Fire, and endeavoured to rally his Men, but all to no Purpose, as they were by this Time flank'd on all Sides. Major *Lewis* and his Party came up and engaged, but were soon obliged to give Way, the Enemy having the Hill of him, and flanking him every Way. A Number were drove into the *Ohio*, most of whom were drowned. Major *Grant* retreated to the Baggage, where Capt. *Bullet* was posted with Fifty Men, and again endeavoured to rally the flying Soldiers, by intreating them in the most pathetic Manner to stand by him, but all in vain, as the Enemy were close at their Heels. As soon as the Enemy came up to Capt. *Bullet*, he attacked them very furiously for some Time, but not being supported, and most of his Men killed, was obliged to give Way: However, his attacking them, stopt the Pursuit, so as to give many an Opportunity of escaping. The Enemy followed Major *Grant*, and at last separated them, and Capt. *Bullet* was obliged to make off. He imagines the Major must be taken, as he was surrounded on all Sides, and would not kill him, but often call'd to him to surrender. The *French* gave Quarter to all that would accept of it.

A LIST of the Officers and Soldiers *Missing*, and *Return'd* from the Action near Fort *Duquesne*, *Sept.* 14, 1758.

MISSING,

	Officers.	Priv.
ROYAL AMERICANS.	Lieut. *Billings.* Lieut. *Rider.* Ens. *Jenkins.* Ens. *Rhor.*	35
HIGHLANDERS.	Major GRANT. Capt. *Monro.* Capt. *Hugh McKenzie.* Capt. *McDonald.* Lieut. *Alex. McKenzie.* Lieut. *Colin Campbel.* Lieut. *Wm. McKenzie.* Lt. *Roderick McKenzie.* Lt. *Al. McDonald*, junr. Ens. *John McDonald.*	131
VIRGINIANS. 1st Reg.	Major LEWIS. Lieut. *Baker.* Lieut. *Campbel.* Ens. *Allen.* Ens. *Yew.* Ens. *Gist.*	62
CAROLINIANS.		4
MARYLANDERS.	Lieut. *Duncan McRae.*	21
LOWER COUNTIES.		2
PENNSYLVANIANS.	Ens. *Hollow.*	18
		273

RETURN'D,

	Officers.	Soldiers Wounded.	Soldiers Wounded.
Royal Americans.	*Capt.* Lander *Lieut.* Bentenick.	70	3
Highlanders.	*Lt.* Arch. Robinson. *Lt.* Henry Munro. *Lt.* McDonald, *senr.* * *Ensign* Alex. Grant. *Surgeon* Dunnet. * *Surgeon* Harris.	162	24
Virginians, 1st R.	*Capt.* Bullet. *Capt.* Walt. Stewart.*	104	2
Carolinians.		7	2
Marylanders.	*Capt.* Ware. *Lieut.* Riley. *Ensign* Harrison. *	50	6
Lower Counties.		12	
Pennsylvanians.	*Capt.* Clayton. *Lieut.* Hayes. *Lieut.* Reynolds.	85	5
	[* *Wounded.*]	490	42

We hear from Fort *Cumberland*, that on Wednesday the 27th of last Month, as Captain *Sprigg* and Mr. *Luckett* were searching the inward Magazine for Tent Cloaths, to make better Provision for the Sick, it blew up, and set the Fort on Fire in several Places, particularly in Two, very near the grand Magazine, the Door of which was burst open: But by the Activity and Resolution of the Garrison, the Fire was happily extinguished, and the Place saved, with the Loss of the Two unfortunate Gentlemen, and the Stores that were in the Magazine.

Last Tuesday ended the Election in *Frederick* County, having lasted six Days, when Capt. *Henry Wright Crabb*, Mr. *Edward Dorsey*, Capt. *Joseph Chapline*, and Col. *Thomas Cresap*, were declared duly Elected.

His Excellency our Governor, we hear, is not expected Home from Fort *Cumberland*, 'til the 20th Instant.

We are assured, that the General Assembly of this Province will be further Prorogued to Monday the 23d of this Instant, then to meet for the Dispatch of Public Business.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman, to the Printer hereof, dated October 1, 1758.

"The Fleet consisting of 100 Sail (that took Orders) with the *Chesterfield*, sailed with a fair Wind on Tuesday; about 3 or 4 o'Clock that Afternoon, the sternmost Ships were out of the Capes; all the *Maryland* Ships, except two, are loaded.

"Last Wednesday we had an Account at *York* from *Hampton*, from a Gentleman of Veracity, That by a *Glasgow* Ship just arrived there, there were Letters of the Third of *August*, giving an Account that an extraordinary Gazette was published, with the News of the King of *Prussia*'s Victory over the *Austrians*, *July* the 14th. That he engaged on the 12th, and retreated, and afterwards attacked them, and defeated *Daun*'s Army. As this corresponds with the Account by the *Grampus* Sloop, I make no Question of the Truth of it."

From the EDINBURGH COURANT *of* August 3d.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman at the Hague, *to his Friend in* London, *dated last Tuesday Evening.*

"I am now in the House of the *Prussian* Envoy, who received Two Expresses this Afternoon, one of which comes from Prince *Ferdinand* of *Brunswick*'s Army, and the other directly from *Berlin*, with an Account of a compleat Victory gained by the King of *Prussia* over Marshal *Daun*, who is made Prisoner. The *Austrians* rallied twice, but in vain; they could not stand before the *Prussians*."

The above Extract was taken from the *London* Gazette of *July* 29th, and brought in a Ship from *Glasgow*, belonging to Messrs. *Glassford* and Company, just arrived in *Patowmack*.

Mr. *John Wardrop*, Merchant, of *Lower-Marlborough*, sail'd for *London*, with the Convoy, in the *Wilson*.

☞ *The* RACE *near* Annapolis, *which was to have been Run on the* 17th, *(as advertis'd on the last Page of this Paper) will not be Run, until Tuesday the* 24th *Instant.*

To be SOLD *by* PUBLIC VENDUE,

On THURSDAY *next, being the* 12th *of this Instant, at the House late in the Occupation of* John Senhouse, *deceased, at Four o'Clock in the Afternoon,*

A VARIETY of HOUSHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of Desks, Tables, Chairs, &c. and a large Quantity of Roundings.

LIKEWISE,

The following Books, beautifully Printed on fine Paper, and neatly Bound and Letter'd, *viz.* TAYLOR'S LIFE of CHRIST, TILLOTSON'S SERMONS, JOSEPHUS, TAYLOR'S HOLY LIVING, HISTORY of ENGLAND, SPECTATOR, &c.

October 5, 1758.

WHEREAS sundry Persons have lately bought Wood of my Negroes, without my Privity or Consent: These are to forewarn all Persons not to buy or any way deal with my Negroes for the future, on Pain of having the Law put in Execution against them.

CHARLES HAMMOND.

TO BE SOLD,

FOUR Hundred and Seventy-Three Acres of good LAND, Part of a Tract of Land called WILSON'S DELAY, lying a few Miles below the Ferry over *Manocasy*, in *Frederick* County.

For Title and Terms, apply to Mr. *Robert Lamar*, near *Manocasy*, or the Subscriber.

DANIEL CARROLL.

Patowmack, George-Town, Sept. 25, 1758.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Persons inclinable to purchase LOTS in the said Town, that have not been Improved (by the Takers up) agreeable to Law, That the Commissioners are to meet in said Town, on Monday the 23d Day of *October* next, in order to dispose of all such Lots.

Dorchester County, *September* 29, 1758.

STOLEN last Night from the Subscriber's Landing, on the Eastern-Shore, a little above the Mouth of *Patuxent*, a FERRY BOAT (built like a Ship's Long-Boat) rigged with one Mast, carries a Main-sail and Fore-sail of Osnabrigs, with a Bumpkin, her Stern painted Green, has an Iron Horse, and a Forecastle to the Mast, her Ballast consisted of 12 Fifty-sixes, some Pig-Iron and Stones, her Stern-Sheets has been painted Red, a Locker Aft, and 2 Side Lockers under the Sheets, the Entrance into which is round or oval Holes before the after Thaut, in which is kept two Ox Horns fix'd with Handles to wet the Sails, she has an Anchor, and a common laid Rope for a Cable, is close sealed, the upper Streak of which is painted Red, and has two Cleat Blocks nailed for the Fore-Sheets, and a Boom of Juniper.

'Tis supposed she was taken away by two Convicts, who left a Ship the Day before in *Little-Choptank*, commanded by Captain *Robert Johnson*, who will give a handsome Reward for having them apprehended: And, whoever takes up the said Boat, and brings her to me, shall receive FOUR PISTOLES Reward, and all reasonable Charges paid, and set to their own County if required, by

HENRY TRAVERS.

RAN away from the Subscriber, living in *Charles* County, near *Port-Tobacco*, on the 24th of *September* last, a Convict Servant Man named *William Williamson*; he is about 5 Feet Inches high, of a pale Complexion, black Eyes and Hair (his Hair cut off); he has been in the Country near three Years; he is an *Englishman*, and a Shop-Joiner or Cabinet-Maker by Trade. It is probable he may forge a Pass or Discharge, as he can write a pretty good Hand, and may endeavour to pass for a Sailor; he is a knowing Fellow, but does not appear to be much so. His Apparel at home was, an Osnabrigs Shirt, Sailor's Trowsers, and Felt Hat: But took with him, a blue Duffel Coat, white Jacket, white Shirt, an old Check Ditto, Thread Stockings, Single Channell'd Pumps, and a brown Cut Wig. It is likely he will change his Apparel, as he will use all Methods to get off.

Whoever will bring the said Servant to his Master, or secures him so as he may get him again, shall have Three Pistoles Reward, beside what the Law allows, if taken in *Maryland*; and if taken in *Pennsylvania* or *Virginia*, Four Pistoles, paid by

JOHN GODY.

Rock-Creek, Sept. 26, 1758.

RAN away from the Subscriber the 26th Instant, a middle-siz'd Man, named *John Wells*, pretty thick set, wears his own Hair, has a Stoppage in his Speech; he was taken out of *Frederick* County Goal, and looks pale, having been confined in Prison some Time for Debt. Had on when he went away, a blue pitchey Waistcoat, with white Buttons, an old Drab Ditto without Sleeves, a Check Shirt, and a Pair of long Breeches: He has taken with him a Pair of strong Shoes, and Copper Buckles.

Whoever takes up the said Servant, and brings him to his Master, or secures him so that he may get him again, shall have Twenty Shillings Reward, and what the Law allows.

RICHARD BOWES.

RAN away from the *Dragon*, Captain *Robert Johnston*, lying in *Little-Choptank* River, two Convicts;

One named *William Hutcheson*, about 26 Years of Age, 5 Feet 7 Inches high, and has the King's Evil under his Chin. He had on a white Flannel Jacket and white Trowsers.

The other named *John Rhodes*, about 20 Years of Age, of a fair Complexion, about 5 Feet 3 Inches high, and is pitted a little with the Small-Pox. Had on a *Dutch* Cap, blue Jacket, and a Pair of Trowsers.

Whoever brings them to the Subscriber, shall receive Four Pistoles, or Two Pistoles for either, besides reasonable Charges, paid by

ROBERT JOHNSTON.

N. B. It is supposed they are gone towards *Virginia*, as a small Sailing Boat was taken away the Night they went off.

RAN away from the Subscriber, living in *Alexandria, Virginia*, the 22d of *September* last, a Convict Servant Man, named *John Murphy*, born in *Ireland*, about 30 Years of Age, and about 5 Feet 4 Inches high, by Trade a Joyner, which he may deny, he talks proper *English*, and in a good Stile, is of a pale Complexion, and has a large dark Beard. Had on when he went away, a dark brown Coat and Jacket, grey Breeches, Shoes and Stockings, with good white Linen Shirts, and appears decent.

Whoever takes up the said Servant, and brings him to the Subscriber, shall have Two Pistoles Reward, beside what the Law allows, paid by

JOHN PATTERSON.

To be SOLD by PRIVATE SALE,

At her Moorings in the NORTH-WEST-BRANCH *of* PATAPSCO *RIVER,*

THE Brigantine BETSY RUSSELL, with her Rigging, Tackle and Apparel, about 4 Years from the Stocks, Burthen about One Hundred and Thirty Tons, or thereabouts, a prime Sailer, and very strong Built. Any Person inclined to purchase, may know the Terms, by applying to the Subscriber at *Joppa*, Mr. *Joseph Watkins* at *Onion*'s Iron-Works, or Captain *Thomas Hammond* on board.

Also to be Sold, a Quantity of choice *Barbados* RUM and SUGAR. Enquire as above.

JOSEPH SMITH.

September 20, 1758.

WHEREAS there is a Vacancy for a Master in *Somerset* County School: Any Person properly Qualified, upon applying to the Visitors, will meet with such Encouragement as the Law relating to Free-Schools will support them in.

Signed by Order,

ARNOLD ELZEY, junior, Register.

ALL Persons indebted to *Peter Maxwell*, my late Husband, deceased, whether on Book-Account, Note, Bond, or other Specialty, are desired forthwith to come and settle, and pay off the same, to prevent Trouble. And any Persons having any Demands or Claims against the said Estate, are hereby required to bring in their respective Accounts, that they may be discharged, by

SARAH MAXWELL, Executrix.

September 28, 1758.

THIS is to forewarn all Persons indebted to the Estate of Dr. *Francis Parnham*, late of *Charles* County, deceased, from making any further Payments to *Guy Cornish*, as his Receipts will not be allowed of by

PHILIP BRISCOE.

HENRY GASSAWAY,

WILL Lodge GENTLEMEN of the ASSEMBLY, at FOUR SHILLINGS *per* Day.

THERE is at the Plantation of *Nathaniel Cleave*, in *Queen-Anne's* County, taken up as a Stray, a Bay Mare, about 13 Hands high, branded on the near Buttock with the Figure 3, her near hind Foot is white, and has some white Hairs in her Forehead.

The Owner may have her again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

THERE is in the Possession of *Isaac Brashears*, in *Prince-George's* County, taken up as a Stray, a large Sorrel Horse, branded on the near Buttock A S, is shod before, and has several Saddle Spots on his Back.

The Owner may have him again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

THERE is at the Plantation of *William Willett*, near *Upper-Marlborough*, a middle-siz'd Black Steer, with a white Face, mark'd with a Crop and Slit, and Under-bit, in the Right Ear, and a Crop and Slit, in the Left.

The Owner may have him again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

THERE is at the Plantation of *Henry Alton*, in *Charles* County, taken up as a Stray, a middle-siz'd Black Mare, with a Star in her Forehead, paces very slow and trots, and branded on the off Buttock thus ● ●

The Owner may have her again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

Shippensburg, Sept. 4, 1758.

ESCAPED two Days ago from the Guard, under which he was confined for two Robberies, a very active Negro Fellow, called *Jack*, who speaks a little of the *Mohawk* Language, and appears to be a confirmed and desperate Villain. He is well known every where between this Place and *Albany*. He is a sturdy Fellow, about 5 Feet 10 Inches high, his Legs rather small and somewhat bent. He had on a blue Coat and Waistcoat lined with Scarlet, Brass Buttons, Leather Breeches, and a plain Hat. He is supposed to have stolen and rode off on, a likely Sorrel trotting Horse, with a bald Face, branded T C, pretty old: And it is suspected that he is in Company with a Deserter from Capt. *Thompson*'s Light Horse. This Fellow's Name is *Speakman*. He is well made, about 5 Feet 8 Inches high, with black Hair cut very short, fresh colour'd, and a little mark'd with the Small-Pox. His common Dress was Green: What he went off in is not known.

Whoever takes up the said Negro, and confines him in any Goal, shall have FIVE POUNDS Reward, paid by Mr. *Daniel Wolfenholme*, Merchant, in *Annapolis*.

ANY Gentleman that is duly Qualified for a CURATE of the Church of *England*, may meet with proper Encouragement, by applying to the Subscriber in *Frederick* County.

SAMUEL HUNTER.

ANDREW THOMPSON,

ROPE-MAKER, in ANNAPOLIS,

At his Rope-Walk near the Town-Gate,

CARRIES on the ROPE-MAKING BUSINESS in all it's Branches, where all Persons may be supplied with Ropes of any Kind, black or white: And all those who shall be pleased to favour him with their Custom, may depend on being faithfully served with the best of Ropes, and at the most reasonable Rates, by

Their most humble Servant,

ANDREW THOMPSON.

N. B. He has by him a Quantity of Sewing, Roping and Seine Twine, and all Sorts of white Work.

WILLIAM BANKS WALLS,

PERUKE-MAKER and HAIR-MERCHANT from LONDON,

HAVING with him a large Quantity of fine *ENGLISH* HAIRS of all Kinds, hereby gives Notice to all Gentlemen and Others, that they may be served with PERUKES made after the newest and best Manner, and at very reasonable Rates, by *Their humble Servant,*

WILLIAM BANKS WALLS.

N. B. The said *Walls* has opened his Warehouse in *Francis's-Street*, near the Court-House. And as he has had the Honour to work for most of the Nobility in *England*, he hopes to be favour'd with the Custom of the Gentlemen of this Place.

TO BE RUN FOR,

On the Second-Tuesday of OCTOBER,

A PURSE of THIRTY PISTOLES, on the Race-Ground near the City of *Annapolis*, by any Horse, Mare, or Gelding, that never won at one Time, any Purse or Match above One Hundred Pistoles. The Weight to be 120 *lbs.* The Winner to have the best of Three Heats. One Pistole and a Half to be paid at Entrance with *Jonas Green* Four Days before the Race, or Two Pistoles at the Post. If Three reputed Running Horses should not Enter, to be no Race: If only One or Two Enter, each of them to receive Five Pistoles. All Disputes to be determined by proper Judges, to be appointed.

N. B. 'Tis expected that on the next Day, there will be a Purse of TWENTY PISTOLES; the winning Horse on the first Day to be excluded.

ALL Persons are hereby forewarned Trusting or Dealing with *William Banks Walls*, Peruke-Maker, in any Manner, without the Consent of

ARTHUR TOOLE.

To be SOLD to the HIGHEST BIDDER, at CHESTER-TOWN, Kent *County, for Bills of Exchange or Paper Currency, on Tuesday the 20th of* MARCH *next, being the first Day of Court,*

A MESSUAGE or TENEMENT, called *TOWN-SIDE*, commodiously situated in the said County, on *Chester* River, for the Grain Trade of both *Kent* and *Queen-Anne's*, being about 20 Miles from *Duck-Creek* on *Delaware*, 8 Miles South from *George-Town*, 10 Miles above *Chester-Town*, and 7 Miles from the Head of the River. The Tenement consists of a good Dwelling-House with a Cellar, a good Brick Store-House with a Cellar, Kitchen, Grainary, and other Out-Houses, with a good paled Garden, and about 18 Acres of excellent Pasture under good Fence. The Landing is a Quay or Wharff, where a Vessel of 2000 Bushels Burthen may come and load.

The Premisses may be viewed at any Time before the Sale, on applying to Mr. *John Eccleston* in the Neighbourhood.

By a special Power on Record from the late *Foster Cunliffe*, and Sons, Esquires.

H. CALLISTER.

A SCHEME
OF A

LOTTERY,

For Raising the SUM of FOUR HUNDRED and THIRTY-FIVE POUNDS, for further Securing the DOCK in ANNAPOLIS, and other Public Uses within the said CITY; to consist of 4000 TICKETS, at 15/0 each, 1204 of which are to be fortunate, *viz.*

Prizes.		Value.		Amount.
1	of	100 £.	is	100 £.
2	of	75	are	150
4	of	50	are	200
8	of	25	are	200
12	of	15	are	180
20	of	10	are	200
30	of	5	are	150
125	of	2	are	250
1000	of	1 : 2 : 6	are	1125
1 first Drawn, not otherwise a Prize				6
1 last Drawn, Ditto,				4
1204 Prizes,			Amounting to	2565
2796 Blanks,			Sum raised £.	435 for above Uses.
4000 Tickets at 15*s.* each, make				3000 £.

THE Uses to which the above Sum of 435 *l.* is to be applied, tending to the Public Good and Service of the Community, as well without as within this City; the best Expedient that could be fallen on at this Time for raising that Sum, being a LOTTERY, and the Scheme thereof calculated so much to the Advantage of the Adventurers (there not being Two Blanks and a Half to a Prize, and the Deduction on the whole not 15 *per Cent.*) Nothing more need be said for its Recommendation: And it is not doubted but the Tickets will soon be all Sold, as near One Thousand of them are already engaged.

When the Tickets are dispos'd of, the Drawing is to begin immediately, in the Court-House in *Annapolis*, in the Presence of Five of the Managers at least, and as many of the Adventurers as shall think proper to attend.

The Managers, *viz.* Messieurs *John Brice, Stephen Bordley, Nicholas Maccubbin, James Dick, Walter Dulany, William Roberts, Lancelot Jacques, William Reynolds, Jonas Green, Henry Woodward, James Johnson, John Clapham*, and *Bennett Chew*, are to give Bond and be upon Oath for the faithful Discharge of their Trust.

A LIST of the PRIZES to be published in the *Maryland* GAZETTE; and Paid off, without any Deduction, as soon as the Drawing is finish'd: And those not demanded in Six Months afterwards, to be deemed as generously given to the Public, for the Uses above-mentioned.

The whole to be conducted, as near as may be, in the same Manner as State Lotteries in *England*.

Tickets to be had of any of the Managers.

N. B. Fourteen Days Notice, at least, will be given in the GAZETTE, of the Time of Drawing.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by JONAS GREEN, POST-MASTER, at his OFFICE in *Charles-street*; by whom all Persons may be supplied with this GAZETTE, at 12*s.* 6*d. per* Year. ADVERTISEMENTS of a moderate Length are taken in and inserted for Five Shillings the first Week, and One Shilling each Week after the First.